NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1875.

BUYING UP CONGRESSMEN. OVER \$800,000 DISBURSED BY SIUCKWELL'S AGENT.

Irwin's Princely Gifts to Doorkeepers, Correspondents, and Lobbyists-Schumaker's 8300,000 not Considered on Extravaguat Fee What They Did for Their Money.

Washington, Jan. 25.—At the meeting of the Wash and Means Committee to-day, Mr. Corfield, Chairman of the Committee to-day, Mr. Corfield, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and that his committee had finished the Post Office Appropriation bill, with one exception, namely, an appropriation for the Pacific Mail Comp by. His committee wanted the help as suggestion of the Committee on Ways and Means before they reported the bill to the House. He did not know whether there would be any question or dispute about paving the Songer on the old contract, but as to the additional subsidy on him his deem done. Last year the Attorney-G neral had given an opinion that the P. of Mail Sceamship Companyiwas earlied to his subsidy. Mr. Dawes informed Mr. Garellow on the old consider the matter.

Richard B. Irwin was rec field, and his ving been, sked what was the understanding with bloom sked what was the placed money the break of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee on Ways and Mr. Cole took a leasing part in the master, and was satisfed Mr. Wusting had made a satisfactory are remember, Q.—You don't know of any members who changed their voles after the sub lift and make a satisfactory are remember. Q.—You don't know of any members who changed their voles after the sub lift who as attailed Mr. Wusting had made a satisfactory are remember. Q.—You don't know of any members who changed the vole and the vole as the four the committee was to be placed from the Scholar of the Committee on Ways and Mr. Cole took are stailed Mr. Wusting had made a satisfactory are remember. Q.—You don't know of any members who changed their voles after the sub lift who as attailed Mr. Wusting had made a satisfactory are remember. Q.—You don't know of any members who can the same as before the voles and nay, were taken the Bouse was long the Bouse was not the test WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- At the meeting

Richard B. Irwin was rec field, and having been sked what was the understanding with Mr. Fan when he placed money with him, he redded that it was the same general understanding as with a needs of the committee, took up he late of those who had received money, and splaned the nature of the services they reader d. He sail Shorill, Mara, and Ingham cree employed because they could obtain information regarding the odnions and probable the fell could so on with the matter. Witessex planed the importance of being informed the number of votes that could be relied on, one time to time, so as to decide on the configuration. For instance, it was of prime importance to determine whether it would be best have a direct vote, aken in the rouse controlly the Sonate amendment granting the sold, or to have the question received to the on often of conference. With regard to Control, he and Sto aweil had even engaged on respondence. This man had oven soft rathers to the problem of the said Stockwell to by him to the problem of the said Stockwell to by him to the problem of the said Stockwell to by him to the said with the man had oven soft rathers. MAT WAS EXPECTED OF RANDALL AND FORNEY.

A. W. R. adail kept him informed of everying. He was tood to go on and use his influence with his personal and political friends, and was n.t. supposed to be actively at work on e floor of the House. John W. Forney was sent from the country, and therefore was not let to speak for himself. Witness was intracted by Stockwell to employ Forney. Witness, it in not want to do so because he thought to be omecessary at the time. He found of the house of the house of the house of the house house house of the house house house house house house he house ho AT WAS EXPECTED OF RANDALL AND FORNEY.

Martin, alias Fiddings
entered by Sn.w had been correctly
d by himself. A. D. Corwine was also emd by Stockwell's order. Witness did not
accommend that he would. Corie had a long correspondence with the Paic Mail Steamship Company, and the result
is that witness was tricred to employ him.
G. Berrett and Sam Ward were emloyed by Stockwell's order. These gentlemen
had concleiy and accurately stated the nature
for their services. Mr. Averni was also employed
to the traction of the district of the laberty street police, who had been st maling in Crossoy street, seized Neary
and threw him down.

Office I also Piddings
entered Harry Hill's theatre in East
to the service and attempted to take possession of the
bar. Harry Hill shouted "H-or-der, gentlemen,
friends, and attempted to take possession of the
bar. Harry Hill shouted "H-or-der, gentlemen,
friends, and attempted to take possession of the
bar. Harry Hill shouted "H-or-der, gentlemen,
friends, and attempted to take possession of the
bar. Harry Hill shouted "H-or-der, gentlemen,
friends, and attempted to take possession of the
bar. Harry Hill shouted "H-or-der was deleased by one member going aging in two others to make a tie indiseveral others, thus defeating it.

PAYING THE PRINTERS. out M. Morris the witness had already amount paid to him was for printing, rul to his ionner remark he had now to hat to the Standay heriad \$30 with a atom, page 1997.

paid Schumaker in accordance with his ent with him. He did not regard the s extray gant considering the character

od. The presence raige and scare in and outity. Schamaser was a man of so man birty start there was no case who could rearis to inness on the floor of the House. I get any disturbenents. The only informarows that we just was from Schumaer' teathe committee dutid make head of the of it;
I. Not one donar it gave Schumaer's verto me. Mr. Stockwell and the accuminations of the proposition; out is and no.

what in our rough thousevering your contions facility in the severing the proposition of the coninterface of the season of the great amounts.

A fainteer of these stor large amounts
hands and some money. A portion of them. your understanding with Mr. Stockwell inyour understanding A. shockwell offices before
the stra generate over your he 10,000 stocks
and starf in set to in not has that \$10 at
too blue I had in time nor inclination to
calcolamenta to I was not contained of any
fatio a starting the silver of the subsidy,
in) own anowacour, our only from report.

any more money expended? A.-1 know that

von any more intermition on this point? All statement with the Pacine Mall streetwing a full clack rige on the poy-loger states of the company's stock, to see everything. Witness and how, so a could recoinert, stated the name of

Noack-rieracy, an assistant door keeper, repasses, it is represented to the text flors y
could control three members of control
A memory of the riouse tool me that A. I
tool to become it time were so them for that
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WHY SCHUMAKER WAS EMPLOYED.

opp sed to him, and Mr. Cole Knew Mr. Cole in friend, Q.—What was the effect of the arrangement with Mr. Cole? A.—When the bill came up in the Sente I found Mr. Cole took a leading part in the matter, and was satisfied Mr. Winting had made a satisfactory are normal.

BAMUEL A. HATCH'S LIGT.

By Mr. Wood—Did Samuel A. Histch, Schumaker, or Whiting furnis you with lists of members of the House whom they could influence? A.—Mr. Hitch was the only one who showed a list of any kind containing the names of members he can dinfluence, they shed to show who has acquain ances were. It was a manuscript list or releast. There were about twenty marked names on it. That it my impression.

Q.—Who were they? A.—Lea not recall them. Two or three were from Missouri, and several from the losistion delegation, whom he knew ersonally. I did not give him money to influence them.

Q.—In any of your agents report to you that they had path money to any members or efficiency of the house? A.—No, except as to the dooracepers, Boyd and Hirsey.

By Mr. Kasson—An impression seems to exist that the fet though for the committee would affect some members of Courtes. Do rock wo of any possible link of calcing that could have a suppossible in the control of the country of the suppossible of the country of the country of the suppossible of the country of the country of the suppossible of the country of the country of the supposition of the country of the c

CHEVER'S AND JOHN ROACH'S REWARD.

The witness said that B. A. Cheever was employed by Stockwell on Clews's recommendation. Clews wo've a number of letters from Washington to New York bending the subsidy question. He asked Stockwell to stop this letter writing, and called Cheever into Stockwell's room, and gave him a check for \$5,000. He then told Cheever to go and walt till he sent for him. Cheever cane here and being fluent talked with members. John Roach was not employed to work for the subsidy, but it was promised by Stockwell, if the subsidy was voted, that Roach should build the ships of the company.

Mr. Dawes closely interrogated the witness, asking him what reason be had for k eping conceiled the names of those he had employed to obtain the subsidy, if, as the witness had said, there were no arrangements but what were honorable. The witness answered because personathus employed are sensitive, and because an impression prevaised that men who received large sums for their services were doing something wrong.

The further examination of the witness was

HARRY HILL ASSAULIED.

A FIGHT FOR AN OFFICE. Politicians who Wish to Abridge the Rights

of the Legislature. William E. Demerest and Patrick Tooner, who say that they were elected Assistant Aldermen at the last election, seek to have the election d clared valid, and to that end required the present Board of Aldermen to show cause yesterday before Judge Dononue way an injunction should not be granted restraining the
mayor from recognizing the board the Coumon Council of the city, on the ground that the
ect abolishing the Board of Assistant Aldermen
is unconstitutional; and that the Mayor direct
a special election to elect fifteen Aldermen and
nineteen Assistant Aldermen, the same to consituit the Common Council of the city. The
Court reserved its decision. yesterday before Judge Dononue way an in-

The Puneral of Seautor Fox's Daughter. Katharine Mary Fox, only daughter of Senator John Fox, who died last Saturday, was buried yes er-day aftermoon from the residence of her parents, S Morris street. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Father Quinn, The remains were encased in a handsome resewood cases, ornamented with gold and handsome resewood cases, ornamented with gold and salver trummings, and a silver paste which bore the timple hast-phone: "Eatharine Mary Fox, died Jan. 23, 1875. agentoyears and 9 months."
Among those present were Mayor Wickham. John Keily, Charles H. Hait, Dennis Donohae, Gunning S. Dedord, Assemblymen Mctowan and Oasiey, Jud. e. Edwird Hogen, Register Jones, Deputy Sherifis Dunium and Burns, and Senators cross and Jacobs.

The horst-ce-orations were unusually rare and handsome, and were contributed by Sisters freme and Mary Fr. dos. of the Sisters of Charity, Mrs. Quinten, Mrs. Marthew Brennan, Mrs. Jarvis, and Meers. Charles H. Hait, and ndward Hogen. At the conclusion of the services the reminish were taxen to Calvary Cemeter; for intermest.

Ar. Fox best his eldest child, a fine boy of 13, only a predentions are entertained to

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—An official statement prepared at the Post Office Department shows that during the contract term ending June 30, 1874, the department paid \$2,215,579 for 77,881 miles of postal service once a week each way, equivalent to 8,078,824 miles of annual transportation, or a fraction over 27

A Train Thrown from the Track. St. Louis, Jan. 25.—The baggage car and three coaches of a passenger train on the springfied divisconches of a passenger train on the springhed division of the Atlantic and Pacific isaliroad was thrown from the track about 430 A. M. to-day by a broken rail, two miles east of Moselle, the smoking car and two e aches rolling down an embansment acout two tyfeet high. John Densear, mail agent, had both knees districted, two others, whose names have no been accertained, were severely injured, and some ten or a dozen others slightly hurt. The wounded were brought to Franchin, where the most seriously injured were placed by the company in charge of physicians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The special message which the President sent to the House last week in regard to fortifications along the Atlantic Coast, has been part to fortheations along the Alimite Cossi, has been referred to the Military Committee, but has not tens far received any consideration by them. The general feeding among memories of the House is that this is not time, when the Treasury becarding it is saking fruiter used treation to meet the current expenses of the Government, to be gin the expenditure of money in works of this character, fluids lights and two or three pair or intractors are said to be at the bottom of the who safair.

The Revolution in Venezucia. The Revolution in Venezuela.

The Revolution in Venezuela.

In de no represe station at all 1 had a minuter of 60 m reas. He was refue and his outdoes, but I employed Schumaser to make the chivas of the whole House, the interest of the minuter of

THE BAYONET IN LOUISIANA

MAJOR MERRILL'S ACTION DISAP. PROVED BY GEN. EMORY. The President Upholding his Usurpations-

Lieut.-Col. Morrow on the State of Feeling in Shreveport-The Cause of the Trouble. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25-The President sent to the Senate to-day, in further response to its resolution of inquiry, another large mass of manuscript copies of the correspondence relating to the disorders in Louisiana. The cor-respondence dates back to Oct. 25, 1874, and begins with various cipher telegrams sent by Gen.

Emory to the War Department, in which he expresses a strong disapprobation of Major Merrill's action in making efficients against the citizens of Shreveport, under which they were arrested for alleged violations of the Enforcement act. Emory informed Merrill that he considered his personal appearance as prosethe service, and mischievous in its tendency.

Merrill thereupon explained that his action was
due to the fact that no citizen could have made
these affidavits except at the risk of his life, and
submits sundry voluminous reports detailing
the lawless condition of affairs in the Red River
region.

Merrill says, under d .te of Shrevenort, Oct. 23 : Merrill says, under date of Shrevenort, Oct. 20:
No civil suthority or machinery of any kind, local,
State, or na ional, has for a long time existed here, and
the community is fast drifting into a state where any
uncontroll ble lunnate co it det a match to the mine.
My action was taken to set civil tunctions going, and
rostore respect for civil law, and to remind the community that this was not a state of war.

These reports being all before the department,
Adjt.-Gen. Townsend telegraphed to Major a errill, Dec. 7, 1874, through the Headquarters of
the Army, that the department considered his
action justified by the circumstances.

A CAUSE OF DISTURBANCE.

A CAUSE OF DISTURBANCE.
On Dec. 15 Gen. Emory telegraphed to the Department as tollows:

On Dec. 15 Gen. Emory telegraphed to the Department as follows:

The Returning Board and the people, representing the opposing party, differ on vital questions. Each avers a sainst the other crimes of such enormity that in the present exciter condition of the public mino violence is limitized. On the occasion of the latt of September I was informed, in sceep to dasted Sept. 15, that the President directed you to say previous orders are not to be observed, in consequence of which my order to Col. Brows to recognize took Kellogg was revosed, and an interregant intervened. To avoid turner ther misumeerstanding in the impending distribution, which may happen at any moment, or may not occur until after the interting of the Lexislature in January. I ask to be informed if the lastructions of your despaced of Sept. 18 are to be considered in over, or if I am to await the result of another application from Gov. Kellogg to the President.

To this Adjutant-General Townsend replied, Dec. 16, as I allows:

The President directs that you make arrangements to be in readiness to suppress violence, and have it understood that you will do it.

On Dec. 16 Gen. Emory telegraphed:

On Dec. 16 Gen. Emory telegraphed : Since my despatch of yesterday into mation comes which I thing justage the conclusion that personal vicines and arineu conflict will not be used by the contending parties to settle the pending political troucle in this city.

Col. MORROW'S TESTINONT.

Col. MORROW'S TESTINONT.

Under date of Shreveport, Dec. II, 1874. Lieut.—
Col. Morrow makes a brief report of mis investigation in that vicinity in anticipation of a longer report, which he says he will write out subsequently. After stating that there is no need of more troops in that vicinity, ne says:

An attraprepart, the control of the product of t

more troops in that vicinity, he says:

An arrangement has been made between the United States civil authorities here and certain prominent citizens under which it is more than procable that their will be no furtair call for stops to citias posse to maistists. If this shall follow from the arrangement referred to, the army will be refleved from a most unpleasant and onerous dury, and a great cause of local fritation will be refleved from a most unpleasant and onerous dury, and a great cause of local fritation will be removed. As to the general condition of affairs in the parlanes of these and be stor i reserve my opinion until have had fuller opportunity for forming one. But this much i may say, it is not ad has to give any ground of apprehension on the part of the comminding teneral of strious disturbance of any kin, at least, not at present. It is not to be disguised, however, that local dust to here of the federaling shock, now it assessed in New Orielna, ruling out votes of parsacs for mere technical reasons.

He goes on to say that the universal sentiment

mere tecnnical reasons.

He goes on to say that the universal sentiment there is that resistance and violence would be entirely justifiable to secure to the people a change of local administrations to which they claim to be entitled as the result of the last election. Licut.-Col. Morrow continues:

In all have said it is important to understand that so are a relates to the United States there is not the significant disposition to oppose the general covernment; but the opposition to the State Government is not remined and expressed, and will manifest fixed in open violence whenever and wherever it asserts itself. NO NEED OF THOOPS.

then in New Orleans, submits a detailed report of his investigation. Its main concustoms a come the same as those above given in his skeeton report. He expresses his opinion that the troops may be safely witherawn from Alexandria, Cohax and Natcontocies, and need in the horease at anyother point to compel obedience to the Lws of the United States, though he adds: "Troops may be required, however, in nearly every section of the State to sustain the State authorities, if Congress by appropriate legislation does not give some rilet." He says he is aware of the fact that the Federal troops have not been ordered into parishes except on requisition of the civil authoraties, but becomenous that stringent orders be given to officers to except in cases where the Marshal, unaided, has tried to serve his process a id failed, and has made applications to the citiz is for proper assistance and been refused. This he believes to be known policy as well as good law, and if strictly adhered to fewer demands will be made on the military. He says the general condition of affairs on the Red river is bad, he spect or regard for the general Government is expressed by all classes of people, but they also express open contempt and defance of the authority of the State tovernment. The dissatisfaction and discontent affect all departments of business, and the whole aspect of the country has a look of povery and disrepute, and the judges are opens contempt where there was no necessity for them, and it is not perfect. The instantion and content as have used United States soldiers in cases where there was no necessity for them, and it is nunbecessarily harson if not cruel manner.

No RESPECT FOR KELLOGG.

NO RESPECT FOR KELLOGG.

Col. Morrow gives the following as his deepsented convictions:

The present State Government cannot maintain itself
in power a single hour without the protection of the
Federal 'roops, and even with this protection they will
not be able to collect takes and perform the functions
of government. The state Government has not the
confinence or respect of any portion of the community. * It the expressions of the people are to be
besieved, and I do periove them, there is a very sincere
desire to live quietly under the protection of the Constitution of the United State, and to enjoy the beesings of the national covernment; but here is no augulaing the fact t at the protection abouted by the
Federal administration to the dovernment in the present State Executive is the cause of citter personal and
position if feding in the creases of citter personal and
the white inhant ints of the state.

In forwarding this report, Dec. 27, Gen. Emory
Says:

For nearly two years the condition of affairs has been very precarious, and the btaic toverbasen has constantly anown listed fundle to cope with the difficulties of the situation in which it is placed. This state of things is daily growing worse, and I recommend the subject to serious consideration. The mission of the army to keep the peace without the power of removing the causes which disturbit, has it sinks, been cirtied out as far as practicable; and I therefore respectfully recommend that if it can be done, the powers of the miniary comma ders be greatly because of or that some other measure be resorted to, to obtain the desired end.

GEN SHERMAN'S INDORSEMENT. Gen. Sherman makes the following indorse-

Gen. Sherman in a comparison of the Army, a first course, Mo., Jan. 4, 1875.
This paper is most respectitive towarde, to the become tray of war with a request that he automit it for the personal peruse of the freedent.

I know of the first death.
I know of the roof too. Morrow's rank who is better quantical to speak and write of matters ake this, and his of those sections the roof too. Morrow's rank who is better quantical to speak and write of matters ake this, and his of those societies to great consideration.
I protect to the words knowledge of the people of that section, them before the wor and sever, what since, but I sain to include my opinion in the confusion in which the subject is now servenced.

(Signed)

W. T. Sherman, General.

The Congressional Committee in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.-The Congressional committee are still investigating the action of the Returning Board. The evidence today was about the same as that given before the sub-committee. Messra, Whitaker, Arroyo, and sub-committee. Messrs, Whitaker, Arreyo, and others were examined, and the Secretary of State was required to furnish the papers that were before the Ketarning Board.

The McEnervites have again proposed to submit the 1872 election to the aroundation of the Congressional committee.

Speaker Hann does not believe that the Republicans, it they had the power, would submit to the plan proposed by the caucus resolution of the Conservatives. That the Congressional committee now in New Ori and take the returns and declare who were elected to the Legislature."

Fire in Pearl Street.

A fire was discovered in the fourth story of 60 Pearl street but evening. Before it could be extinguished the butter, cheese, and other produce under charge of Leanuer Darling, seministion merchant, was damaged \$2,500, and the building was injured \$1,500. The fire extended to the next building, and Win. A. Covert & Co., commission merchants, lost \$1,500 in pr. duce; 0, the building about the same amount might & B. thers, dealers in mops and man, in the second story, sustains an equal tost. Offices in the upper stories were also damaged by life and water.

BUSINESS UP THE HUDSON.

Discussing the Rate of Interest on the City's Money-The Act to Prevent the Filling of the Harbor-Taxation of Mortgages.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.-There were only ten Senators in their places to-night and the session lasted (wenly inmuies. What few were on hand, however, were willing to do business, and several bills were ordered to a third reading. Among them was the bill to prevent the dump ing of ashes and garbage in New York harbon which lingered nearly the whole of last session in committee and was bitterly opposed by the owners of tugboats and others.

The following is the text of the bill:

In the Assembly Mr. D dy presented a bill, accompanied by a memorial from the Mayor and Chamberlain of New York of y, setting forth that under the provisions of the coarter they were required to get 4 per cent, for the money deposi ed in banks by the city. They further said in it the banks had informed them that they could get all the money they wish on call loans at 2% to 3 per cent, and they should decline to receive the money of the city at 4 per cent.

cline to receive the money of the city at a percent.

They esked for the immediate passage of the bill, so as to enable the Chambarlain to deposit the money on the best oot inable terms. Mr. Daly asked unantimous consent that the bill be immediately read and passed. This was given, and then it was ascertained that there were not enough members in attendance to pass it. At the suggestion of Mr. Husted consent was given that the bill be engrossed and corresdy for a told of the control of the contro

world ever saw " while they maintain their residences and vote at home.

Mr. Schieffein introduced a bill to exempt bonds and moregages from taxation. It is similar to the one before the Legislature last winter and killed by the country representatives who would not consent to its cassage even when continued to New York and Brooklyn, and asked for by all their representatives. It is not trobable that they will feel any more friendly to it in the shape of a gener dlaw.

Mr. Heas called up his resolution asking Congress to appropriate money for the improvement of Heli Gate.

Mr. Prince advocated its bassage as necessary to the commercial interests of New York city, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

Rumored Preliminary Parley Between the

Paris, Jan. 25.—Information has been received from Madrid that a preliminary purley sists on the 2id hist, when the basis of a convention was agreed to the range attorn of which on both sides is probable.

There is a cumor that Mr. Lavard, the British Minister, will soon be whindrawn from Manrid. It is reported that he does not conceal his republican sympathies.

The Brooklyn Aldermen Fixing to Get their The Board of Aldermen yesterday in Brooklyn discussed a r solution that was offered, asking the Excise Department to delly all further prosecutions under the existing excise law for a few weeks, until the

The Explosion on Black Tom Island. Coroner Recinhardt of Jersey City began an inque tin the cases of Alfred Hopkins, George Brown, Lorenzo Lowe, and James Laverty, who were killed by as to the cause of the expression. Smith and Laverty, the only ones was escaped from the island slive, testthe only ones who escaped from in a separate outlding, feel that they were at work in a separate outlding, smith had been in the building where the then were at work only a short time before.

There was a slove there with a coal fire. He had seen two of the men filling carridges, and Frown was sweeping the floor. When the explosion occurred they were straid the entire island would thow up, and escaped in a tag boat. The officers who went to the spot and brought the bonies away also testified, giving little evidence of importance.

A Precocious Brooklyn Sunday School Boy. In the case of the fight in Grace Episcopal which Gilbert fravis, a Sunday school pupil, ged 15,

Negligence of Government Officials. A city ordinance imposes a pennity on all owners of buildings maintaining the slopery from vault covers to their celiars. The studded kin by which how allow the passer-by to maintain his equilibrium are as yet disknown in front of any of the buildings occu-pacing the United States Government. In a cons-quence several broken limbs have required therefrom, bufferere e noblain the same damages from the tor-ernment as educated from a private party vio-lating a city or an ance.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Kate E. Chark, re-cently a scamstress in the family of Senator Stewart at Washington, was arrested here to-day charged with the

The Trouble in Vicksburg. VICKSBURG, Jan. 25.—The feeding against the proposition to compromise the Sartevalty matter by taking Crosby's bonland putting in a deputy is so interms that the project has been soundoned. The reope will recognize cooledy but Fining shows thereff until forced to by the unitary man declare on a tenil against a compromise looking to the reinstatement of traces.

The Hon. John Kelly was redlected Chai man of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organiz tion yesterday. George W. Morton, Heary D. Pu-roy, and Edward D. Gaie were elected Searcturies. Gen. Martin T. McNahen, detry D. Purroy, Henry E. Gumbieton, the Hon. David McAdam, and John A. Fole were appointed a Committee on the Revision of the By-Rays.

The Jolly Rubeson for Senator.

TRENTON, Jan. 25.—George M. Robeson, Secre-tary of the Navy, was commuted by the Republicans in Just caucus to-sight for United States Seamor, he re-ceiving 25 voice, Contribud Parker 4, and Thomas M. Dudler 8. The nomination was made quantimous.

THE JACOBINS DEFEATED.

A MOMENTOUS POLITICAL STRUG-

GLE IN THE HOUSE.

a Attempt to Gaz the Minority and Pass the Civil Rights Bill-Signal and Crushing De-feat of the Unucus Programme. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- This day in the House has been by far the most important of the se sion. All conservative and thoughtful men, anxious to save the Government from being revolutionized, looked forward to it with anxiety and grave apprehension of the result. The fact is notorious that the most ultra and revolutionary element of the Republican party chinery and, backed up by the known wish of the President, is ready for the most desperate measures. Lust Saturday a caucus of the House Republicans agreed upon a proposition which, if carried out, would completely extinguish all the rights of the minority, and enable the Jacobin majori.y to execute their will without let or hindrance. It was agreed that Mr. Cessna of Pennsylvania should to-day offer a resolution providing that the rules of the House be so far suspended during the remainder of the present session as to prevent the Speaker from entersideration of any public bill or foint resolution. or of any motion the result of which might bring before the House such bill or joint resolution, the above order to include the offering of amendments to the House bills or amendments to amendments put on by the Senate to House

with such a resolution as this presed, the ultras would ride rampant for the remainder of the session. They would be able to pass the Civil Rights bill, mixed schools included; also, the bills of White of Alabama to control the elections in the South and legalize repeating, the appropriations for the army during the remainder of Grant's term, and a number of Jobs which are now impeded by the rules of the House, and compared with which the Pacific Mail subsidy and Credit Mobilier stera are the veriest triffice. The scheme of the caucus was bruited all over the city yesterdy. It was deemed doubtful if Republicans could be depended on to resist such a programme, and the absence of a number of Democrats from their posts made the situation exceedingly dangerous. In addition to this, it was known that Ben Bruier was watching for his opportunity to press the Civil Rights bill. Such Democratic leaders as Randall and Beck exerted themselves to organize for the day's battle and to get absentee in their places. The appearance of the House today was quiet enough, but

ganize for the day's battle and to get absentee in their places. The a-perance of the House to-day was quiet enough, but

THE REAL STRUGGLE

came on after the morning hour. After a brief contest on a resolution offered by Hawley of Illinous relative to the Hennepin Canal, for which few cared, Mr. Cesana brought in his cancus resolution, and was at once backed up by the great body of the Republicans, and was severely opiosed by the Democrats. There was a gleam of hope when Kasson of lowa and Merriam of New York, both strong Republicans, by brief remarks indicated an unwillingness to swallow the cancus decree. The vote on seconding the demand for the previous question was taken by teliers amil much excitement, and it was soon apparent by the number of prominent Republicans who sat in their seats or voted no that the cancus revolutionary resolution could not get the two-thirds voc which was needed to cass it. There was a second season, but on the final call of the yeas and hays the vote shood 150 yeas to 98 hays. The resolution was therefore lost, there not being two-thirds for it.

Among the Republicans who voted in the negative were Bodh ston and Pierce of Massachusotts, Burchard of Illinois, Burleigh of Malne, Fos er and John Q. Smith of Ohio, Hale and Roberts of New York, Kasson of Iowa, Lowndes of Saryland, Merriam of New York, Phelps of New Jersey, Ross of Pennsylvania, who is usuality a close party birot, sener and Ambler Smith of Vinginia, Willlard of Vermont, and Whilard of Michigan. There were a number of Democratic absences on this great Issue, upon which depended perhaps the question of the empire on the one hand, or civil liberty on the other. It was evident ov the responses in the reliacilithat there was a great deal of sneer on the part of the caucus Republicans with those of their barty who dared to act and vote independently. Their responses were loud and amery. When it was announced by Mr. Foster that Gurfeld, if present would have voted ave. But ler angrity

demanded "Why he had not stayed there a cone it." THE PIGHT ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Minister, will soon be will drawn from Maintel It is reported that he does not conceal his republican sympanies.

Government Victory in the French Assembly.
PARIS, Jan. 25.—The bill for the creation of a Senate passed its first reading in the Assembly to-day by a vote of 512 years to 188 mays. The Left and the Legitimists opposed the first reading.

IMPROVING THEIR PRIVILEGES. but one. Mr. Ranuall, to whom the country is largely indepted for his unwerlied industry and vizilance in resisting this me sure, at once sprang to the front, added by other Democrate, and some time was gained for the Democrate absentees to be brought in, thanks to Beck's motion to adjourn. In a could not be carried, and the vote was next taken and the greatest exchement on passing Butler's resolution, which, if adopted, would make the Civil Rights till the law of the land in short order. The roll was called very slowly and showed a great many absentees. The vote shood yeas lift, nays 85. The Republicans who voted ho were Harrison, Thornburg, and Butler of Tennessee, Lawridge of Maryland, Sener and Shuitto of Virginia, Stannard and hyde of Missouri, Sloan of Georgi, Sheats of Alabama, and Strait of Minnesota, Messrs, Joan of treorgi, and Sheats of Alabama have changed since the last seasion. Mr. Butler of Tennessee canaged on the roil call from aye to no. The Democrate breathed freer and deeper when the result was announced by the Speaker, and the ultras, Butler included, were roperiorately annoved and disgusted. This day is to them a signal and crushing defeat. It is doubtful it they can raily for another fight, and they certainly will not be able to break down the rules and pars the Civil Rights bill if the Democ ats will only attend.

The RICREANT DEMOCRASS.

THE BICREANT DELICEARS.

The recreant Democrats who were absent today when a measure involving the overthrow of
the Constitution and probacty also a cit, war
w a at issue, were: harmum of Connecticat,
Mitchell of Wisconsin, Roberts of New York,
Robinson of Hilbots, who has been absent for
weeks, kentali of Nevada, Whitehouse of New
York, and John G. Schumaker, who was probably engaged in trying to remember what he did
with the \$300,000 receives from the Pacitic Mail
Steams. In Company. These in independent all
steams and with a full knowledge of the
perit to the country impending, have deliberateity staved away and left to Republicans more
conservative than themselves the monor of defeating this infamous ball. Thus ended what all
concede to be the most serious and momentous
pointing straggle of the present session of Congress. The Democrats are content, but have
been in too much danger to be very jubilant.
The carpet-beggers and others who supported
the resolution to change the rules to-day, are
very outler to night in their denunciation of the
recreant Republicans as they are pleased to call
them, who reliaced to only the mandate of the
caucus.

Speaker BLAINE CONDEMNED.

Speaker BLAINE CONDEMNED.

Speaker BLAINE CONDENNED.

So many political and, it is suspected, security advantages to the dosperate pointcians who con rived this plundering project. The ostensible purpose of the resolution was to kill dilatory motions upon southern political questions, but benind it there jurked a score of schemes and jobs which, if passet, would have taken many minions of dollars out of the Treasury. To the Republicans was had the courage and honesty to vote against the resolution the country is under very great obligations; but they are practically read out of their party to-night by the wicked and corrupt majority who have been for so many years dragging the organization down to destruction.

There are various rumors affort in regard to Mr. Blaine, some of which appear to have very good foundation in fact. There is no doubt that he disapprives the course of the President in Southern affairs, ind he is free to admit that the so-called representatives of the South have done incanculates harm to the party. They, on the other hand, consider that he nas done then, more injury that any other man in the courtry.

the other hand, consider that he has done them more injury than any other man in the country, not a cectare they will staughter him in the next Republic in Nominating Convention if his mans shall be mentioned there for the Pro-kinsti in ministion. However all this may be, the game of these bad and corrapt men have been that far completely blocked, and there is no probability whatever that they will be sole to succeed in the scheme they have marked out. The two parties are so balanced in the blocket his four Republicans only refuse to be controlled by the cancing the two-taines majority is low. That this number of honest and learnies men will te found in the Republican consistinct in lower to be become to

THE PHYSICIAN'S TRIAL. Pallure of the Defence to Shake Mrs. Shaf-

fer's Testimony-Morphine Powders Or-dered to be Taken every Fifteen Minn.es. In the trial of Dr. Ricardo of Passaid resterday, on charge of administering mor shipe to little Walter Bhaffer, with intent to k' I bim. to concest a tungling surgical operati a, Mrs. Shaffer was again on the witner stand, and was subjected to a severe gross-examination by Mr. Dixon, counse for the defence, who was as sharp as he ras suave, and who aired his Latin to his wn evidenceatisfaction and the jury's 'ewilderment testimony, but she unfilnching; adhered to ber assertions. In direct examination, and the lawyers for the physician made ary few points. She again told how Dr. Bicardo left morphine powders for little Walter to take after his arm had becun to mortify, and how he increased their size, and ordered that they be given more frequently when the boy? a not seem to be affected by them. He directed on the 25th of June that they be given every fifteen minutes. Mrs. Shaffer, however, the with the powders out of the winnow. Dr. Ricardo was the first to discover the discoloration on Walter's side, and said it was mortification, and that his death was only a question of time. After she and Mr. Roberts had washed the mortification off. The physician answered that bathing had caused it to strike in, and he offered to give Walter chloroform to bring it out, and this convinced her that it was mortification. She told him she didn't care to be convinced by the sufferings of her child.

In the redirect examination Mrs. Shaffer said that after the arm was amputated it was buried, and then dug up again the following April, and the bones were cleaned, the arm bing put into a tub of water and stirred around with broomsicks.

Here Mr. Socrates Tuttle produced the bones, 1 deshowed where one might have been broken by the broomsticks.

The remaining testimony was given by physicians to show that Dr. idoardo blundered in setting the arm, and to inform the jury as to the quantity of morphine necessary to kill a seven-year-old boy. testimony, but she unflinching; adhered to be assertions on direct examinator, and the law

THE RHEDIVE'S JEWELS.

Rgyptian Geme that will Adorn Gen. Sherman's Daughter.

The "present of jewelry "which Congress by a joint resolution has authorized Lieut. Thomas W. Fitch to receive, on behalf of his wife, from the Khedive of Egypt, is a parure,

wife, from the Khedive of Expt, is a parure, diamond necklace and earrings. The jewels, which were sent through Oppenheimer Bros. of Paris and the Bank of America in this city, have not yet arrived. They are described as of the most elegant and exquisite workmanship.

This present is an expression of the Khedive's appreciation of the advice concerning the reorganization and discipline of officers for his army given by Gen. Sherman during his visit to Cairo in 1873.

AFFAIRS IN HATTI.

A Configration in Jacmel-A Negre Charged with Caunibalism. JACMEL, Jan. 10,-A conflagration occurred here on Dec. 27. Three hundred houses were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at

An extra session of the Haytian Assembly has been called at Port-au-Prince, to ratify the treaty between San Domingo and Hayti.

A black, who was brought to Jacmel from the interior on charge of cannibalism, has been tried and convicted, and will be executed in a few days. When arrested he had in a basket the head of a victim, who seemed to have been only recently killed.

CHEATING THE CITY.

How Newark's Wealthy Residents Evade the Payment of Taxes.

The Essex County Grand Jury brought in a The Easex County Grand Jury brought in a presentment yesterday setting forth that many wealthy men in Newark are in the habit of evading their taxes, and as far as the research was made Newark has been defrauded out of over \$4,000,000. On the day preceding the assessment the person disiring to evade the tax gets his note for \$50,000 discounted for three days; the amount is placed to his credit, and to avoid tax on deposit he sensis it to New York and buys United States bends with it. Thus there is no deposit to be taxed and the bonus are not taxable. When the return is flied out the person deducts the \$50,000 from his aggregate or real and personal property occasies it is a deb he owes to the bank on his hote. When the t.x assessment is made the hote is me, by the sale of the bonds and the tax is evaded, ... The Grand Jury found that bank presidents, directors, and others in similar positions were doing this thing. The law will not reach them, and the Grand Jury cond

The law wil not reach them, and the Grand Jury could do no more than call attention to the facts.

Expulsion of the Sisters of Charity from Mexico.

City of Mexico.

City of Mexico.

Charity, who had reached Vera Cruz on their way to France, have been brought back to this city on the charge of carring off a young Mexican giri against her own consent and her parents' wishes. The girl has been returned to her family. The testifies that the Sisters in ercepted and withheld her correspondence with her parents, and forced her to go while them out of the country.

The women of Guanajusto have issued a pricest sgainst the aguishon of the Sisters of Charity, hitterived the men who support it.

The Mayor's Perplexity.

Wheth the brisoners's were marched to the rail way sta ton they were guarded by five detectives. On their arrival at Portland, no one was with them but Stomus. The others had dropped off on the road, one by one. As the train upproached Saim of Falls, near the Maine and New Hampstone et al. In the sumbstang car. Hammond, saying walked into the next car and did not return. After a while, Stomus said it was strange what had become of Hamm and and went to look for him. He came back very excited, and excisioned in the fellow's given us the slip. I half suspected he would." Hammond had borrowed the fellow's given us the slip. I half suspected he would. "Stomus said it looked as if he had been fooled, and Hunt quite agreed with him. Both ones, and the prisoners is chance to escape, but they would not avail themselves of the opportunity.

FULLY CONVINCED.

The Mayor's Perplexity.

Mayor Wickham is in trouble over the appointment of Fire Commissioners. A majority of the members of the Legislature from New York have de-manded the spooniment of two members of the board, and threaten that if their wisnes are not compiled with they will dovetail with the Republican members of the Senate and so ater the heads of the depar ment that a commission of four will be inaugurated con-sising of two Republicans and two Democrats. They contend that the Major has no right to select new Commissioners without consulting the New York members of the Legislature.

The Y. M. C. A.'s Anniversary. The doors of Association Hall were closed last The doors of Association Hall were closed last evening at 8 o'clock to stop the overcrowding by the friends of the Y. M. C. A., who wished to attend the twenty-second anniversary of the association. Reports were read by the Treasurer and Secretary showing a flourishing condition, and announcing the reaignation of the Presidence by Morris K. Jesup, Equ., and the accession to that office of Win, r. Dodte, Jr. Address of were delivered by Vice-President Wilson and the Rev. Drs. Noah Hunt, Scienck, and Win M. Taylor.

The lee in the Rivers. East river was massed in immense fields on the Brook-lyn side, and the ferry boats were unable to cross for several hours. The ferry houses were crowded with free sing passengers who kept warm by stamping the fret, and the hack drivers scenting their opportunity picked up numerous fares to the hotes. In the North river the ice caused similar trouble, and the trips of the ferry boats were lengthy and fregular.

Murdered by Negroes. tonic Vacaro was found dead in his doorway on Sunday morning, having been murdered for modey. The mur-der is supposed to have been done by negroes, a number of whom were sen in his salcount short time tetore his death. The deceased is supposed to have had \$3,000 on his person.

Trotting in Fleetwood Park. Young Tho he and Jerry Wa Rer's Lady Andle, for \$500, on Fleetwood Park yesterday, Young Thorne was the winner in 2:38, the fastest time yet made to sleight, the match between T. London's Jerry and J. H. Olcott's Frank, for \$100, was won by Jerry in 3:18. A Good Exhibit.

The twenty-fourth annual report of the Man-hattan Life Insurance Company of New York shows the

gross assets to be \$6,690,750 48, with a reserve of over s, yes mission dollars for all polfs tests force, and an undivided surplus of nearly two million. Mr. Charles A. Jackson, counsel for the major-ity of Mr. Henry Nicoh's creditors, says that they are all inclined to be lement, and that he sees the way to an arrangement by which their cosins will be perfectly satisfied.

Matt Carpenter's Opponent. MADISON Jan. 25.—The Senatorial opposition esucus te-night nominated Gen. Edward S. Brage of Fon on Lan on the first be lot, the vote standing: Frage 37. H. S. Orton, 12. J. t. Stoan, 1. Brage a nomination was then made unanimous.

The SUN has receive i \$1 from " Anon" for the sudering Italian family at 515 Brooms steed. "The Ulster Benevolen: Association" was or gen red in the Cooper Institute instruction;

John W. Civne, of New York, the first mate of the bird Carolle, was knowned overcourd by a boom on the 3d list, and was drowned.

The officers and crew of the Polaris will sa-semble in his inway that on Friday evening. Mr. Emil Schumans, the Chief Engueer and only artist con-nects with the expedition will deliver a moture giv-ing a history of the expedition.

EXTRAORDINARY ARRESTS.

DEIECTIVES ACIING ON THE AD-VAUE OF A SHARPER.

Chase for Burglars who Knecked Down a Sheriff and Stole \$30.000 - Power of Arrest from Three Governors-What Same of M.

On the 10th of December last two men named Thompson and Crawford arrived in Portland, Maine, having fled from Boston after com-mitting several daring burdaries. The latest of these was the robbery of Dearing's store in Washington street of \$10 000 worth of jeweirs. At Portland they were met by Mouse Hayes, a notorious thief, who had studied the workings of the county treasury, and put up a job there for them. He had found out that in three weeks time there would be a large sum of money in the Sheriff's hands. When the day arrived, Thompson, Crawford, and one Franz Movilliams, rushed into the office, knocked down and, Maine, having fled from Boston after comliams, rushed into the office, knocked down Sheriff Pennell, and escaped with \$30,000 in

money and bonds.

The day before the robbery John S. Hunt and C. H. Stombs, private detectives from Boston, came to Portland in search of Thompson and Crawford, who, getting wind of their arrival, had them s nt on a wild-goose chase to Biddeford, Me. While there the detectives heard of the new robbery, and knew at once by the descrip-tion of the thieves that they were the men they

were looking for.
On returning to Portland, they were met by a man named Hammond, whose statements confirmed their suspicions. He had worked for Hunt and Stombs before, and they had confidence n him. He said that Thompson and Crawford in him. He said that Thompson and Crawford had invited him to help them in the Boston burglaries, and that he knew all about the Treasury robbery, and could put the police on the track of the robbers. He showed the detectives the circuitous route taken by the thieves after the robbery, how they had secreted themseives over night in Hayes's house in Danforth street, and had left with Hayes, the naxt morning, having bribed a harkman for \$70 to drive them to Saccarappa, where, in a quiet way, they took the Portland and Rochester train, some of them for Boston and the rest for New York.

carappa, where, in a quiet way, they took the Boston and the rest for New York.

ON THE TRAIL.

The detectives found Hammond very useful, and brought bim with them to this city, where, after several days' search, he pointed out to them two men as Thompson and Hayes, and another as McWilliams. The three were kept under surveillance by Stomba, while Hunt, accompanied by Hammond and Sheriff Pennell, hurried to A. guata, Me., where they got a requisition from Governor Dingley for the arrest of the burgars in New York. They then went to Boston and got a requisition from Governor Gaston, and from there to Albany, where they obtained the necessary papers from Governor Tilden, and returned to New York.

Hunt and Stombs called upon Superintendent Willing, who detailed Detectives Ciapp and King to help them in securing the furitives, the supposed criminals were arrested on Wednesday. Two of them, identified by Hammond as Thompson and Hayes, were arrested at the corner of Sixta svenue and Waveier blace, walle on their way to a European steamer, in which the wile of the latter w.s about to sall. They said that their names were John S. Edwards and Peter L.ke, and they claimed to be respectable citizens. The third man was arrested a lew hours later, and w s identified by Hammond as McWilliams. He said his name was a superior of the control office. They were subsequently examined by Caut Irving, who, knowing the bad character of Hammond, and suspecting that something was wrong, told them that they could have the privilege of a writ of habeas crpus, and the following morning they were taken to the Sheriff's office.

The Now York detectives by this time were

SOMETHING WRONG.

SOMETHING WHONG.

The New York detectives by this time were satisfied that the pissoners were not the cruminals. While before the Sheriff, Clappezcushmed, "This is a dead wrong; there will be trouble about it."

The Boston detectives were opposed to delay, and before the writs could be prepared burried their prisoners to the Irving House to keep them away from their friends who clamored for their release. They, too, began to taink there might be some mistake, and, while Hammond was out of the way, Hunt privately told the prisoners so. "You don't answer the description at all of the men we want," he said, "but it can't be heized now; we've got to take you to make to save ourselves. Keep the thing dulet, and when you get tack to New York, I'd give you both a chance to m ke some money."

When the prisoners were marched to the railway sta ion they were guarded by five detectives.

avail themselves of the opportunity.

FULLY CONVINCED.

On reaching Portland Detective Stombs was very low spirited and indulged freely in exhibitation for the state of the first spirited and indulged freely in exhibitation for the first spirited and indulged freely in exhibitation for the first spirited and indulged freely in exhibitation for the first spirited and the first spirited freely f against you."

As they left the court room Mr. Stombs shook
them corulally by the band, saying, "For God's
sake, gentlemen, don't say a word about this to a
soul, we've been badly mistaken, and I'm sorry
for it. But if ever i get hold of that rascal Hammond, I'll blow the whole top of his damned
head off."

The Shooting Match in the Florida Scuate. TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 25 .- The Senate met today at 10 A. M., with no quorum present, all the Repub-nican members having assented themselves for the puspose of preventing one of their members from being

unscated.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, with assistants who were appointed temporarily by the President, was instructed to arrest the absence a and oring them before the bar of the Senate, and while proceeding in this du yone of the assistants was fred on or Senator Parin of Pensacoia, who alleges, however, that he was first fired on or the Assistant corgonal-at-Arms, Fergie. Three should ward fire a sitogether, but nobody was nut.

Considerable excitement cusued, and the matter was reported to the Senate, when a r soin ion was offered as ling on flow. Stearns to funds multiply and to compel the presence of the absentees, but the resolution was overed down, 46 to 4, and a committee was appointed to investigate.

Balloting for United States Senator, to succeed Senator Chibert, Orgina to-morrow.

A Servant Girl who Sued for Back Pay.

Between thirty and forty years ago Ann Fox eatered the service of Mr. Christopher Morrison of Brooklyn, as a domestic, and it is alleged by her that for a term of years she was the housekeeper of Mr. Morrison's term of years she was the housekeeper of Mr. Morrison's establishment. When Mr. Morrison died, several months ago, Miss Fox sund Sarah Morrison, administrativa, for wages which Mi s Fox calained as housekeeper. The case was heard before a refere, who declared that the plainiff should receive \$20 per month of a rivier rendered, and by this thinling Miss Fox expected to receive several thousand deliars as "bace pay," Mr. Morrison, however, appeared to set as lie the decision of the referee, and yesterday there was a long argument before Judges AcClee and Reynords. Decision as reserved.

Weather Office Prediction. High followed by falling be ometer, generally lower temper ture than on Monday, winds gradually shifting to northeast and southeast.

FLASHES FROM THE OCEAN CABLES.

The wife of the Earl of Carnarvon is dead. Francis Deak, the Hungarian statesman, to The Italian Chamber of Deputies to day rejected a motion censuring the Givernan at for the Viltruli arrects. Gen. contraid: was present and was loudly cheered on taking the outh.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

It is rumored in Montreal that Lord Dufferia The Rev. George Irask, the well-known anti-tobacco most e. ..led sude my of heart disease at at-some in Fitchourg, Mass., yearerday. He was 78 years of age.

The Hon. John H. Waller, President of the ste constitute as Co-vention of Pennsylvania, and at the residence in Eric vestroisy morning. He had been in focus testin for some time.

The George Washington Bank of Corning, N. Y., a private institution, owned and controlled by George W. Patteron, was educad and closed by Shortfon Settle 1.7, The liabilities are \$100,000.